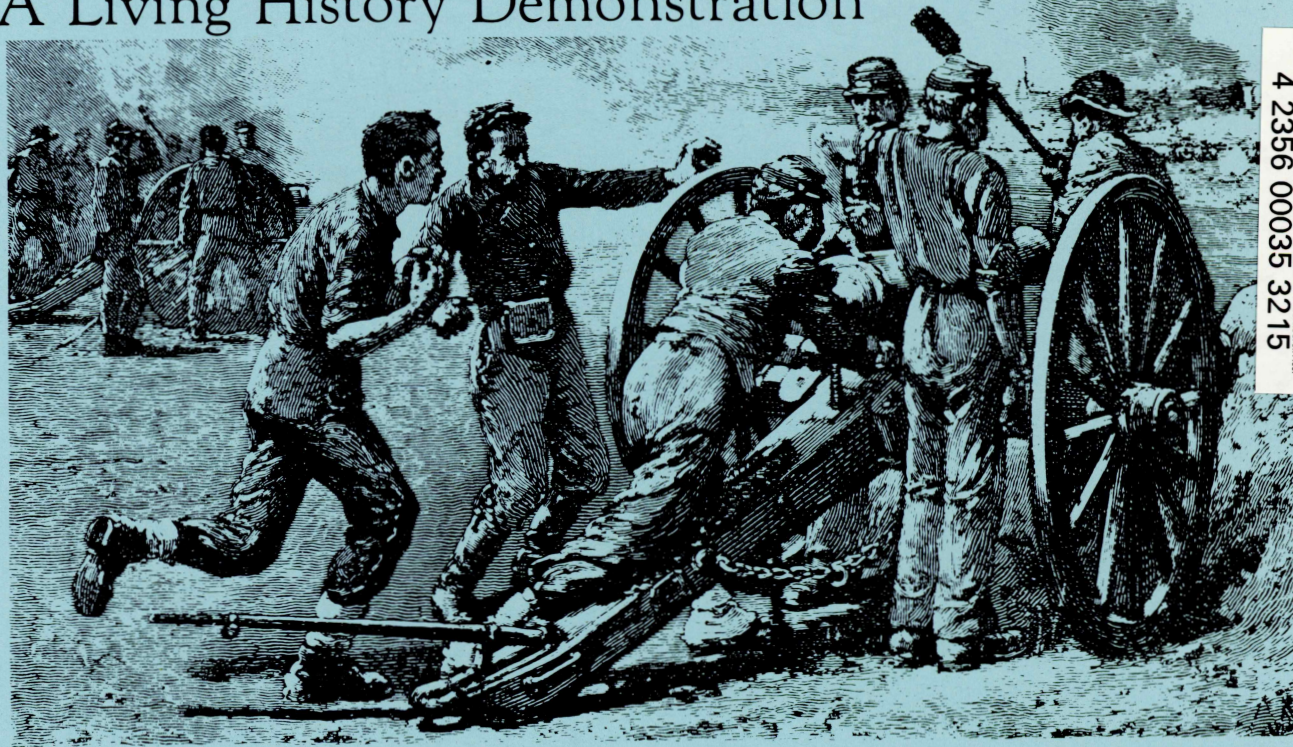


BATTLE OF GLASGOW

A Living History Demonstration



Glasgow, Missouri

July 19 and 20

MO
NR. Pa
2:G 46

4 2356 00035 3215

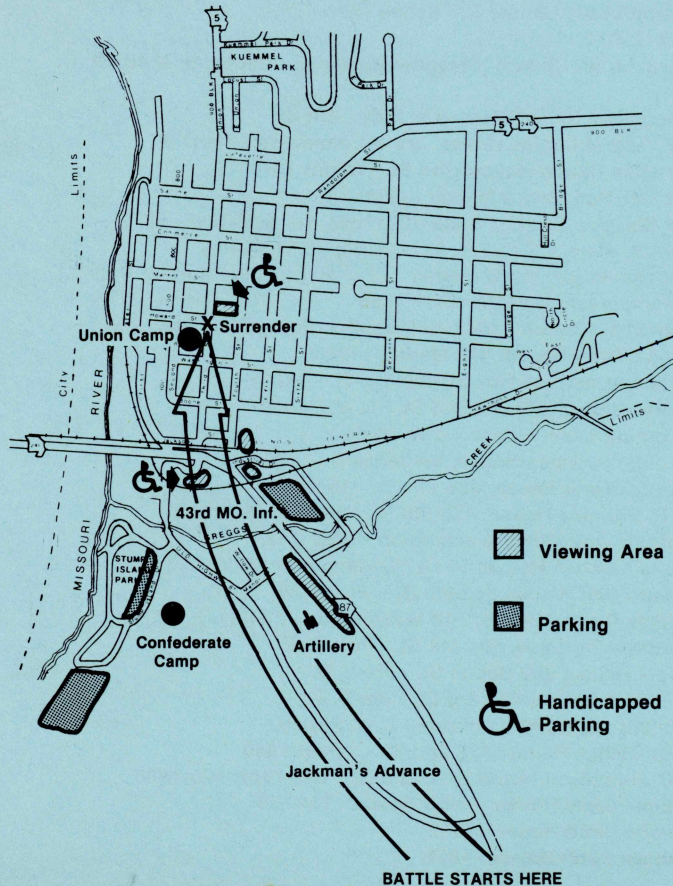


SMSU-WP Garnett Library

MISSOURI DEPOSITORY DOCUMENT
WITHDRAWN
SMSU-WEST PLAINS
GARNETT LIBRARY

Glasgow Battle Reenactment

Schedule



Saturday, July 19

Union & Confederate Campsites Open All Day

9:00 a.m. - Union & Confederate Camp Drills

11:00 a.m. - Parade [4th St. to Commerce thru downtown to Stump Island Park

Noon - Parade Awards

2:00 - 3:30 p.m. - Living History Re-creation of 1864

Battle of Glasgow

Afternoon - Museum, Library, and Driving Tours of Period Homes

8:30 - Midnight - Fiddle Dance in Stump Island Park

Sunday, July 20

Union & Confederate Campsites Open

12:30 p.m. - Free Form Skirmish Demonstration

Museum & Library Tours; Driving Tours of Period Homes

“Year of the River”

Presented by the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce, Missouri Civil War Reenactors Association, and the Missouri River Society with the assistance of the Missouri Department of Natural Resources.

The Civil War in Missouri

With the start of the Civil War in 1861, Missouri increasingly found itself a divided state in a divided nation. Although slavery was of far less economic importance in Missouri than in the other slave states, much of Missouri's white population was of southern stock and sympathized with the cause of the Confederacy. The strong feelings of important citizens tied to one side or the other quickly pulled the state apart.

Missouri itself was of vital importance to both the Union and the Confederacy. The state's substantial pool of manpower, her strategic geographic location on the great rivers and railways, her resources, and her wealth were sorely needed by both sides.

The Civil War in Missouri took on three distinct phases. When the war began, leading citizens sympathetic to the secessionist cause and those siding with the Union quickly organized militias in an effort to gain the upper hand for their side. The first phase of the war in Missouri was characterized by numerous military engagements, beginning with an attack on a Union home guard regiment by a pro-Southern crowd in St. Louis in May 1861. It culminated in the defeat of the Southern army of General Sterling Price by Union General Samuel Curtis at the Battle of Pea Ridge in March 1862.

As the military war proper moved south for the next two years, Missouri, instead of finding itself at peace, became embroiled in a new kind of war more vengeful and vicious than before - a guerrilla war of revenge. This second phase of guerrilla war sprang in part from excesses in martial law and abuses by the military government during the "occupation" by Union forces.

The belief by the predominantly Northern forces which policed Missouri that its citizens were disloyal secessionists led to harsh and often vindictive exercises of authority. This inflamed the resentments of many a Missouri native, some of whom were stirred into open rebellion. Guerrilla bands led by men such as William Quantrill and "Bloody Bill" Anderson spread blood and terror across central and western Missouri, and kept Union forces off balance and tied up for much of the Civil War.

The third and final phase of the war in Missouri began when Major General Sterling Price, hoping to recapture the glory lost at Pea Ridge and to take the pressure off beleaguered Confederate forces elsewhere, crossed into Missouri from Arkansas in September 1864. His was to be a final and climactic sweep across the state in an attempt to capture Missouri for the Confederacy.

With more than 12,000 infantrymen and cavalrymen, Price turned north, headed for St. Louis. His first objective was a small federal garrison at Pilot Knob. Three desperate Confederate charges against the earthen fort were met by



withering fire from the 1,000 determined Union troops. The battle ended when the federal forces quietly slipped out at night and joined a stronger Union force in Rolla.

Price, abandoning hope of capturing St. Louis, next marched to Jefferson City where he fought a half-hearted one-day skirmish before deciding to by-pass the capital city. With Union forces now in pursuit of Price's dwindling army, his troops fought battles at Boonville, Glasgow, and Lexington before reaching the decisive battlefield at Kansas City.

Approaching the city from the east, Price's army pushed a Federal line of militia back, first from the Little Blue River and then from the Big Blue, to what was to become a last grasp for glory at Westport in Kansas City. On Sunday, October 23, 1864, nearly 30,000 Union and Confederate troops clashed in the Battle of Westport.

After several bloody stands by Prices's forces, the Union army under General Samuel Curtis, the hero of Pea Ridge, finally overwhelmed the southern troops, unleashing a wild and confused retreat. Price was pushed south along the Kansas-Missouri border into Arkansas, ending the Civil War in Missouri.

The Battle of Glasgow

About a fourth of Price's ragged, 12,000-man southern army, which entered Missouri to begin the Confederacy's final, ill-fated march across the state, were unarmed. As Price was moving toward Kansas City with a large Federal force in pursuit, he saw an opportunity to gain needed weapons and supplies by seizing a Union arms storehouse, which he believed to be located in Glasgow.

Price ordered General John B. Clark, with two mounted brigades, and General Joe Shelby's cavalry to lay seige to the town and the Federal fortifications on Herreford's Hill, now the site of the Catholic Church on Third Street. At 5:30 in the morning on October 15, 1864, Shelby opened on the city with two pieces of artillery situated on the west bank of the Missouri River. Two hours later, after some difficulty in crossing the river at Arrow Rock, Clark led his column of 1,700 men and six artillery pieces up the Boonville Road [now Highway 87] to the open fields on the southern outskirts of Glasgow.

Meanwhile, in the city, Colonel Chester Harding deployed some of his 800 troops on the three roads leading into Glasgow to scout for the Confederate advance. Harding and 500 men had arrived in the town only five days before to reinforce the 300-man Union militia in anticipation of a Confederate attack on the Federal storehouse.

Clark, now situated near the Turner farm, placed his artillery on the heights overlooking the city. From here, he sent 300 men on horseback around the town to the north to engage the Union cavalry. Instructing the rest of his troops to dismount, Clark ordered 500 men under Colonel Sidney Jackman to proceed along the Boonville Road, and the rest of the brigade to fan out to the right of Jackman, thereby encircling the city.

Spectators at the Battle of Glasgow will see a re-creation of Jackman's advance on the city. Beginning from the Turner farm [adjacent to Highway 87 south of Glasgow], the Confederate advance soon pushed the Union skirmishers back to a line along Gregg's Creek. After a brief stand, the Union defenders were forced to fall back into the city, where they took cover behind and inside the town's buildings.

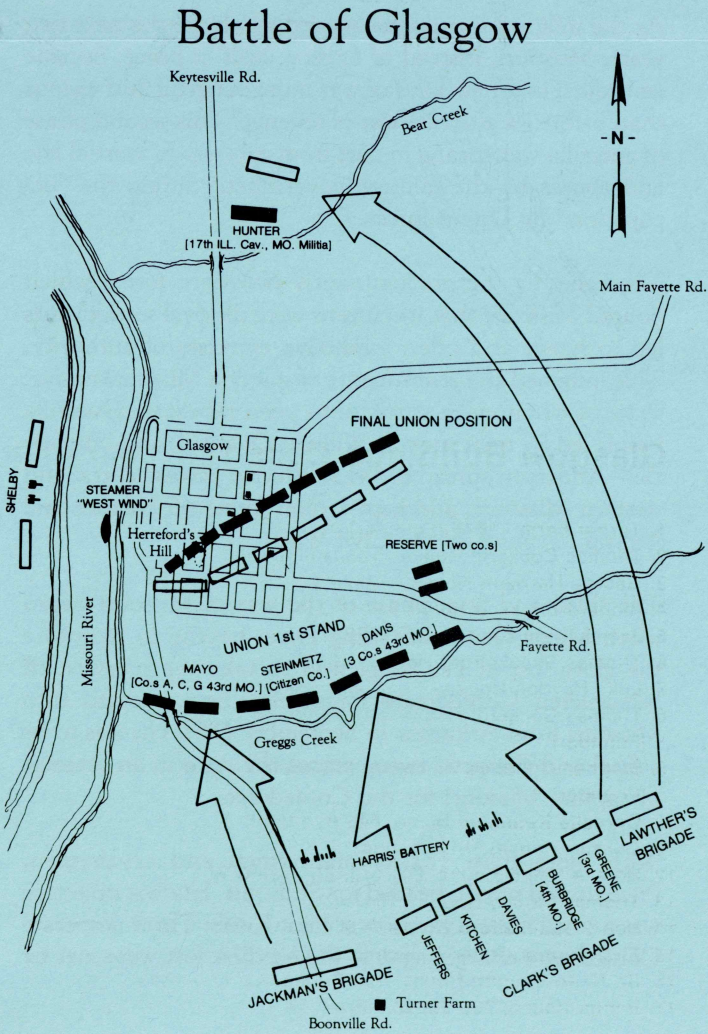
The Confederate artillery continually bombarded the city as Clark's and Jackman's brigades advanced, slowly driving the Union soldiers out of the structures, which then were occupied by southern troops as fast as the northerners abandoned them. The Federal troops finally formed a defensive line, which ran from the rifle pits on Herreford's Hill north to a brick school house 800 yards away.

By noon, the Confederates had advanced to within 30 to 50 yards of the Union line. Colonel Harding became convinced that he could not hold the position if the southern

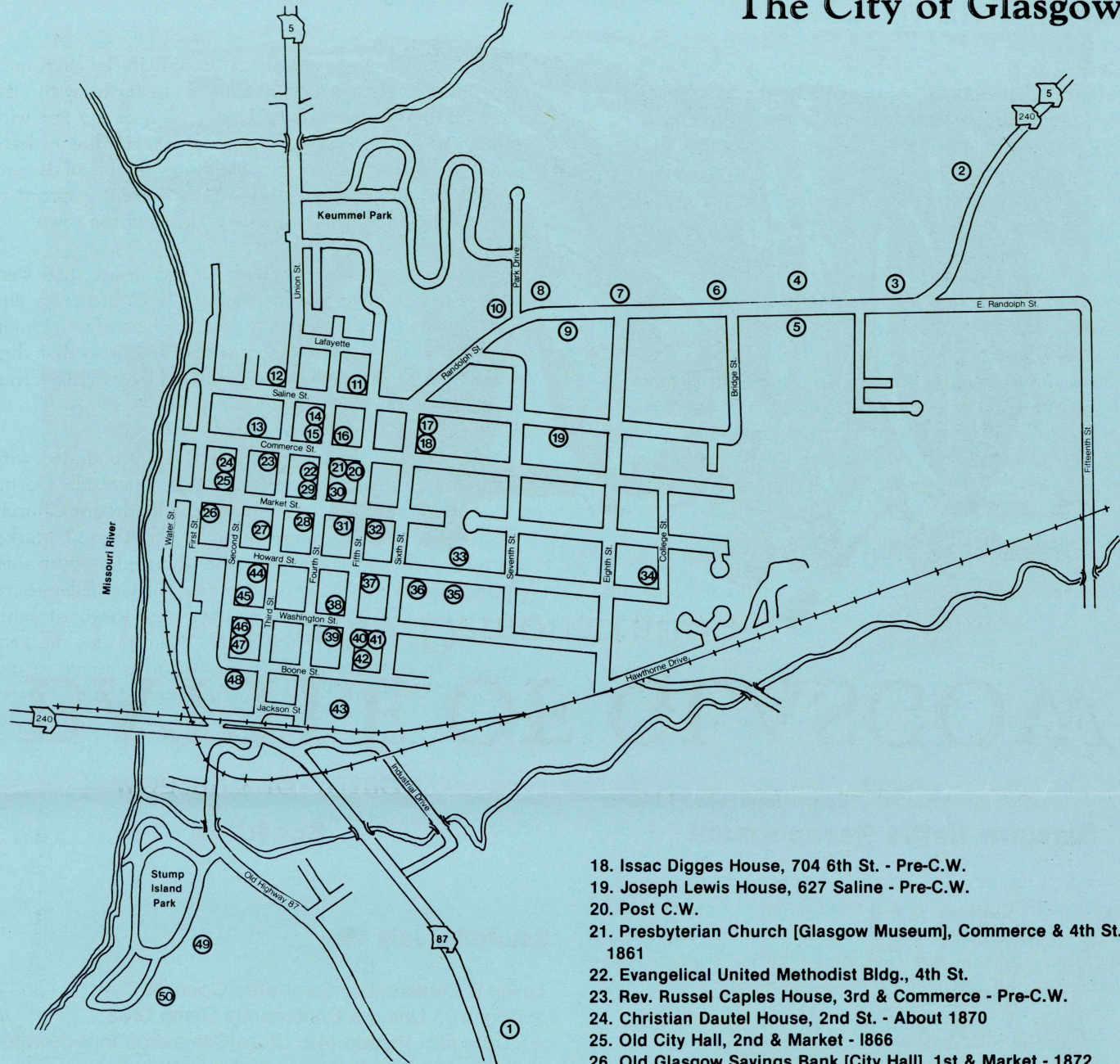
forces chose to make an assault. At 1:30 in the afternoon, Harding surrendered the Union garrison with the understanding that he could march out of the fort with arms and colors. Prior to the surrender, Harding ordered the Federal stores in the City Hall [now the site of the present City Hall] burned; the fire inadvertently spread to nearby buildings, destroying two blocks of the town.

After the Federal troops had stacked arms, they were sworn not to take up arms against the Confederacy and paroled. The unarmed men then were escorted to a Union garrison at Boonville by Confederate troops so that they would not be attacked and slaughtered by guerrilla bands along the way.

The Union casualties were 11 killed and 32 wounded, with nearly twice the number on the Confederate side. During the battle, the Wagner House and the Methodist Church, both located at the intersection of Fourth and Market streets, were used as hospitals, the wounded on both sides being treated equally by the doctors. The Confederates remained in Glasgow for three days after the battle, and then rejoined Price's army - with 1,200 captured muskets, overcoats, and more than 150 horses - on its march to final defeat at the Battle of Westport two weeks later.



The City of Glasgow



Glasgow Buildings Over 100 Years Old

1. Turner Farm - 1826 [Founder]
2. Thomas Cockerill House - 1850s [Founder]
3. George Harrison House - 1872-73
4. Richard Erickson House - Post C.W. [Founder]
5. James Thomson House - 1872
6. Thomas Shackelford House - 1859
7. Luke Hayden House - Rear half pre-C.W.
8. Thomas Cockerill House, 701 Randolph - 1857 [Founder]
9. Stephen Donahoe House, 718 Randolph - 1857 [Founder]
10. Cornelia Keummel Home, 645 Randolph
11. Gessler House, 5th & Saline
12. Horace Smith House, 801 3rd. St. - Pre-C.W.
13. Thomas McCoy House - 1842-43
14. Henry Shackelford House, 709 4th St. - Post C.W.
15. First Baptist Church, Commerce St. - 1872
16. Dr. Issac Vaughn House, 401 Commerce St. - 1843
17. Renne House, 706 6th St. - Pre-C.W.

18. Issac Digges House, 704 6th St. - Pre-C.W.
19. Joseph Lewis House, 627 Saline - Pre-C.W.
20. Post C.W.
21. Presbyterian Church [Glasgow Museum], Commerce & 4th St. - 1861
22. Evangelical United Methodist Bldg., 4th St.
23. Rev. Russel Caples House, 3rd & Commerce - Pre-C.W.
24. Christian Dautel House, 2nd St. - About 1870
25. Old City Hall, 2nd & Market - 1866
26. Old Glasgow Savings Bank [City Hall], 1st & Market - 1872
27. First St. Mary's Convent, 511 3rd St. - C.W. Period
28. Wagner House, 4th & Market - 1836-40 [Hospital during B. of G.]
29. Lewis Library, 4th & Market - 1866
30. Methodist Church - 1848-49 [Hospital during B. of Glasgow]
31. David Barton House, 412 Market - 1860s
32. Phipps-Armstrong House, 420 5th St. - 1870s
33. Caples House, 621 Howard St. - C.W. Period
34. Channing Lewis House - C.W. Period
35. Dr. John Hawkins House, 614 Howard - 1872-73
36. Wirt Cockerill House, 426 6th St. - 1870s
37. W. F. Dunnica House, 420 5th St. - 1836-37 [Founder]
38. Ruffel House, 5th & Washington - Post C.W.
39. Monte Lehman House, 5th & Washington - 1872
40. Edward Rall House, 320 5th St. - Post C.W.
41. Francis Digges House, 512 Washington - 1842
42. Southworth House, 304 5th St. - Post C.W.
43. Seibel House, 202 Boone St. - Pre-C.W.
44. Herreford House, 421 3rd St. - Pre-C.W.
45. 400 2nd St., Builder unown - C.W. Period
46. John Collins House, 322 2nd St. - About 1840
47. S. C. Hutchison House, 312 2nd St. - S½-1842, N½-1865
48. Dautel-Feazel House, 2nd & Boone - 1840-50
49. Weston Birch House - 1852
50. Thomas Birch House - 1856